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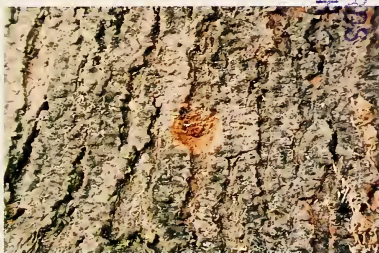


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The relative size of the Asian longhorned beetle.



Exit hole left by the beetle.

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## Telltale Signs

The white, wormlike immature beetles bore into tree trunks and branches, causing heavy sap flow from wounds and large sawdust accumulation at tree bases. Adult beetles leave round holes in the bark that are a half inch or larger in diameter. Yellowing leaves and leaf drop are other indicators that the pest is present.

## Containing the Pest

APHIS needs your help to prevent the spread of this serious pest. Please do not move cut wood, stumps, or hardwood nursery stock from infested areas. If you must move cut or trimmed wood, please chip the wood before transporting from the area.

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**U.S. Department of Agriculture**  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Program Aid No. 1592

Issued May 1997

# Be on the Alert for the Asian Longhorned Beetle

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) needs your help in preventing the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), a serious pest of hardwood trees.



The Asian longhorned beetle.

The only known infestation of this insect in the United States exists in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, NY, and in a small area in Amityville, NY. Employees of USDA and the New York Department of Agriculture are currently conducting surveys to determine the extent of the beetle infestation. These survey crews may ask to inspect trees in your yard and will appreciate your cooperation as they work to prevent this pest from reaching the forests of the Northeast, where the beetle could devastate our trees. If you have noticed trees in your yard or near your home that are dead or dying from the damage these trunk-boring beetles cause, please notify the survey crew or call the authorities at 1-800-554-4501, ext. 72087.

While this pest does not pose a risk to human health, the Asian longhorned beetle is extremely dangerous to trees. It is known to attack healthy maple (including Norway, sugar, silver, red, and others), horsechestnut, poplar, willow, elm, mulberry, and black locust trees and may attack other hardwoods. In New York, the beetle appears to prefer maples and horsechestnuts.

The large, bullet-shaped beetle is coal black and shiny with white spots. Its body is about an inch long. On the head, it has horn-shaped antennae (feelers) that are black with white rings and longer than the insect itself. The plate-shaped feet are black with a whitish-blue upper surface.